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1924

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

ORNAMENTAL TREES
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FAIRFAX FARMS NURSERY
FAIRFAX, VA.

This nursery is located at Sideburn Station on the main line of the Southern Railroad sixteen miles west of Alexandria and four miles south of Fairfax, or Fairfax Court House, as it is often called. It may be reached by automobile from the hard surfaced Little River turnpike that runs from Alexandria west through Fairfax, turning south either at Ilda or Fairfax. Inspection of our stock is invited.

No house has the appearance of a real home unless it has shade about it and the impression of homelikeness is greatly increased if the trees are so arranged as to make a frame for the house as seen by those passing on the public road. To secure these results tall deciduous trees supplemented by smaller ones are usually most desirable, as sunlight is needed in the home in winter as well as shade for it in summer.

Trees suited for this purpose are described in the following lists arranged somewhat in the order of desirability under the different heights.

TREES FIFTY FEET HIGH AND MORE.



Tulip Tree.

TULIP TREE—(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—An oval topped tree that attains a height of 90 feet, and under forest conditions some times almost 200 feet. Its leaves are lobed at the base with the appearance of the upper half having been cut away in such a manner as to leave a notched upper edge. It bears large greenish yellow upright tulip-shaped flowers in early summer. It is an exceptionally handsome lawn or roadside tree and is well adapted to streets under suburban conditions. It should be moved in early spring and with great care as the roots are soft and fleshy, and like the magnolias, are easily injured. If the top should die but the root survive a new top can be quickly grown.

WHITE OAK—(*Quercus alba*)—Undoubtedly the finest American shade tree of largest size with a broad, round head, attaining a height of 100 feet and an even greater spread. Although it is slower growing than many other trees, it is of sufficiently rapid growth to be more often planted on home grounds than it is. Its handsome medium size gray-green foliage and sturdy habit of growth make it a worthy object of attention wherever it is. In Washington it is doing well as street tree. It should be severely pruned when transplanted.

RED OAK—(*Quercus rubra*)—A broad, round-topped tree growing 80 feet and more high with large dark glossy green sharply lobed leaves that turn a bright crimson in late fall. Like most of the oaks, it is late coming into leaf in the spring. It stands at the head of the list of trees for street and roadside planting and is only excelled by the white oak for lawn planting. It is a rapid growing tree under reasonably good conditions and thrives in the neighborhood of salt water spray.

AMERICAN ELM—(*Ulmus americana*)—A vase-shaped tree 80 feet high and more with the trunk and lower limbs often well covered with foliage on short twigs. Leaves small, rather rough, coming early in the spring and dropping early in the fall after turning a dull yellow. Useful for lawns, street and roadside planting.

AMERICAN BEECH—(*Fagus grandifolia*)—Is a broadly oval-topped tree that grows 80 feet or more high, with light-gray, smooth bark that is a great temptation to a sharp-edged knife and that never entirely recovers from injuries inflicted upon it but always carries the scar of any injuries. The leaves are small and dark green. It is an especially handsome specimen tree and does well on dry soil as well as in other situations.

SUGAR MAPLE. ROCK MAPLE—(*Acer saccharum*)—An oval headed tree that ultimately may attain a height of 120 feet with gray bark and medium sized bright-green leaves that turn bright-yellow and scarlet in mid-autumn. It does especially well on gravelly soils, although succeeding on almost any soil. It is useful alike on the lawn and for roadside and street planting.

RED MAPLE. SCARLET MAPLE. SWAMP MAPLE—(*Acer rubrum*)—An oval-headed tree that when crowded in forest conditions at times reaches a height of 120 feet. In early spring the small but abundant scarlet flowers are very showy, followed by the red of the unfolding leaves. Last year's twigs also being red adds to the coloring. The leaves are small for a maple, but bright-green, turning early to shades of yellow-orange and scarlet. It is a most desirable lawn or roadside tree.

SYCAMORE. BUTTONWOOD. BUTTONBALL. AMERICAN PLANETREE—(*Platanus occidentalis*)—An open round-headed tree attaining a height of 100 feet and often much more. Its leaves are large and yellowish-green, the bark is light-brown and sheds in large flakes leaving the almost white under bark exposed which is especially striking in winter. Its young foliage is often hurt in early spring by a blight that some times destroys the first crop of leaves. It is useful as a specimen where there is plenty of room and also for street and roadside planting. It will stand severe pruning. A moist soil is best, although it thrives in a great variety of situations.

LONDON PLANE—(*Platanus acerifolia*)—This is often called Oriental

plane. It makes a large, round-topped tree not quite as large and open as the sycamore, less rugged in appearance though more symmetrical. It is not attacked by the fungus that destroys the early leaves of the sycamore. It is useful as a lawn tree or for street or roadside planting.

SWEET GUM—(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)—An oval headed tree that grows to a height of 60 feet with dark, lustrous, star-shaped leaves that turn a most brilliant crimson in the fall, making it one of the most showy of our trees. Its winter appearance is made interesting by its corky bark and by its round seed pods that hold on well toward spring. It is desirable as a specimen tree and in groups of others. It is well adapted to light lands as well as heavier soils. It should be transplanted in early spring and be severely pruned at that time.

BASSWOOD. AMERICAN LINDEN—(*Tilia americana*)—A large, oval-headed tree, rather pyramidal when young, attaining a height of 80 feet and more with large, almost round, leaves, dark-green above and almost white beneath, and small clusters of small very sweet-scented white flowers in late spring. It is useful as a specimen tree and for street and roadside planting.

WILLOW OAK—(*Quercus phellos*)—Another good native oak for Washington, forming a round head, 60 or more feet tall, the branches being more finely divided than many of the oaks which, with its more symmetrical form, gives it a closer, smoother appearance than most of the oaks. The leaves are small being like narrow willow leaves in outline. It is a handsome lawn, avenue and street tree.

MOSSY CUP OAK, BURR OAK—(*Quercus macrocarpa*)—A broadly spreading tree of sturdy habit that assumes a fan-shape until mature and that grows 80 feet and more high with dark-green, medium size leaves. A good tree as a lawn specimen and for mass plantings.

PIN OAK—(*Quercus palustris*)—A large tree, oval when mature, conical when young, reaching a height of 80 feet under reasonable conditions. The foliage is medium size finely divided dark, glossy-green, turning brilliant scarlet in late fall and many of the leaves holding on the tree through the winter. It thrives on heavy cold clay lands as well as on warmer, drier soils. Its limbs have a tendency to droop with age so that it is necessary to be continually removing the lower ones. It is useful as a specimen as well as for street and roadside planting and in clumps or groves. Like all oaks, it should be severely pruned at transplanting.

ENGLISH ELM—(*Ulmus campestris*)—An oval-headed tree from 80 to 100 feet high with dark-green foliage that holds late in the fall. Useful for lawns, as well as street and roadside planting. It is more formal and less graceful than the American elm.

GINKGO, MAIDENHAIR-TREE—(*Ginkgo biloba*)—A pyramidal tree when young that becomes a broad, flat-topped tree 60 feet or more high with age. The leaves also are flat-topped looking almost as though the upper half had been sheared off, thus making them triangular, suggesting somewhat the shape of the sub-divisions of the fronds of the maiden-hair fern. The pistillate trees bear ill smelling fruits that are dangerously slippery when crushed. It is an excellent lawn and street tree, doing especially well under city conditions.

STABLER BLACK WALNUT—(*Juglans nigra* variety)—A grafted variety, of vigorous growth, attaining a height of sixty, and a spread of eighty feet. The foliage is light-green, thicker than that of most walnut trees, coming late in spring, but holding until frost. The long, slender leaf stem allow each leaf to droop, and to wave, plumelike, in the air. Nuts are borne at an early age, and are thin shelled, it being possible to crack out many of the kernels in halves. Requires rich soil and a sunny situation, as in a garden or on a roadside.

HORSE CHESTNUT—(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)—An oval-headed tree that will at times reach a height of over 70 feet with large compound leaves that are somewhat subject to a blight in mid-summer that disfigures the tree for the balance of the season. Its most distinguishing character is the mass of

large, upright trusses of white flowers that are born in abundance in late spring making a most wonderful display. It is useful as a lawn tree.

NORWAY MAPLE—(*Acer platanoides*)—A round-headed, dense topped tree that some times attains a height of 100 feet. Its leaves are rather large and dark-green, turning a pale yellow in late fall. In early spring the trees become a mass of yellow, due to the numerous yellowish-green though tiny flowers. It is most useful as a lawn tree, grown without a visible trunk, the lower limbs resting on the ground in the same manner in which the beech is most effectively grown. The denseness of its shade makes it almost impossible to grow grass beneath it when trimmed to a trunk. On account of its healthy, handsome foliage, as well as its ability to thrive under city conditions, it is frequently used as a street tree but needs frequent and severe thinning of the interior of the tree to be really satisfactory for this purpose.

LOMBARDY POLAR—(*Populus nigra italica*)—A narrowly columnar tree reaching a height of 60 feet with bright, shiny, green leaves that flutter freely in the wind. It is useful for giving emphasis to a flat or monotonous landscape, for making screens and for planting on very narrow roads or streets. It is rather short lived, though rapid growing.

TREES LESS THAN FORTY FEET HIGH.

RED BUD, AMERICAN RED BUD—(*Cercis canadensis*)—A rather spreading open tree that sometimes reaches a height of forty feet, though it is more useful where a tree 25 feet high is needed. Its small purplish buds that make rosy pink flowers thickly clothe the dark-brown branches before the leaves appear, and make conspicuous points in the landscape. The leaves are heart shaped and a bright, shiny green. It is useful for specimen planting and in masses of tall shrubs and small trees or on the borders of plantings of larger trees.

SWAMP MAGNOLIA, SWEET MAGNOLIA, SWEET BAY, WHITE BAY—(*Magnolia glauca*)—A shrub or small tree to 30 feet high with large, dark, glossy, green leaves and large white sweet-scented flowers in mid-summer. Although it grows wild in wooded swamps, it thrives on any good garden soil in sun or partial shade. A desirable large shrub for conspicuous situations.

JAPANESE TREE LILAC—(*Syringa japonica*)—A pyramidal tree growing 30 feet high and bearing large clusters of white flowers in early summer long after the other lilacs are gone and often again in August while an occasional specimen has its principal flowering in August. The foliage is much like that of the common lilac.

JAPANESE STORAX—(*Styrax japonica*)—A round shrub-like tree growing 30 feet high with small, dark-green attractive leaves and small clusters of white flowers in spring. It is useful in shrubbery, borders and as specimens.

SHAD BUSH, SERVICEBERRY, JUNE BERRY—(*Amelanchier canadensis*)—A small tree often much branched or shrubby attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet or more with drooping clusters of white flowers in early spring, followed by red fruits in early summer. The leaves are rather a dull green. It is useful in masses of other low trees or shrubs or as a specimen in front of shrubbery masses.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH, GRAY BIRCH—(*Betula populifolia*)—A small short lived tree some times growing 20 feet tall. When a tree dies the stump usually sends up several sprouts that in turn form trees. These clumps of trees are characteristic and are more attractive than the single specimen. The mature bark is gray, almost white, and is very conspicuous among other plants. The foliage is rather small, thin, shaped much like the Carolina poplar, of a bright green. It is useful with other plants for its contrasting bark and attractive foliage.